

"WANT" Ads. make good reading—turn to the classified page and see for yourself.

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1859.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,271.

RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Madero and Suarez Shot to Death on Way to Penitentiary

TRAINS COLLIDE HEAD ON, KILLING RICHMOND MAN

Blunder of Operator Sends Them Together on Southern.

ENGINEER COGBILL KILLED IN CAB

Misreading of Jetersville for Jen- ning in Copying Dispatcher's Order Assigned as Cause of Wreck—Engineer Durvin Breaks Leg in Jump- ing for Safety.

Southbound train No. 13 and north-
bound train No. 8, on the Richmond
division of the Southern Railway, met
in a head-on collision at 12:34 o'clock
yesterday afternoon near Jennings,
Prince Edward County, causing the
death of Engineer W. L. Cogbill, of
this city, and seriously injuring En-
gineer T. M. Durvin. None of the 100
or more passengers on both trains sus-
tained more than minor bruises.

A mistake in issuing train orders to
Conductor A. T. Atwell, of No. 8, it is
said, was the direct cause of the acci-
dent. Station Agent E. H. Chalkley,
of Drake's Branch, was instructed by
the dispatcher to hold No. 8 at Jen-
nings. In some manner that has not
yet been explained, the order was in-
terpreted by Chalkley to read Jeters-
ville, a station seven miles north, in
which form it was handed over to Con-
ductor Atwell.

In the belief that his orders were to
hold No. 13 at Jetersville, Conductor
Atwell proceeded north, colliding with
the southbound train a mile and one-
half out from Jennings, on a sharp
curve, which prevented seeing the on-
coming train until they were only a
few feet apart. Conductor H. J.
Clarke, of No. 13, had correct orders
to meet the northbound train at Jen-
nings.

Injured Brought to Richmond.
The first news of the accident reached
Richmond shortly after 1 o'clock yester-
day afternoon, when a messenger from
Conductor Atwell, who walked and ran
to Burkeville, four miles from the
scene of the wreck, Jennings has no
telephone office, and Burkeville was the
nearest point of communication.

A relief train was fitted out within
twenty-five minutes after the receipt
of the news in Richmond and hurried
to the scene, where it arrived at 2:30
p. m. The first train to arrive was
returned to the city at 7:45 o'clock last
night, bearing the body of Engineer
Cogbill, the wounded engineer of No.
12 and all the northbound passengers
who were slain or injured.

Engineer Durvin, whose right leg
had been broken, was placed in a wait-
ing ambulance and taken to St. Luke's
Hospital. An examination at the hospi-
tal revealed that he was hurt inter-
nally. The body of the dead engi-
neer was removed to an undertaking
establishment.

The complete list of the injured, as
compiled by Claim Agent E. D. Lock-
erby, of the Southern Railway, who
accompanied the relief expedition, fol-
lows:

Joel Yates, Richmond, colored port-
er on No. 8, cut over the left eye.

T. W. Eldridge, 2011 Albany Avenue,
South Richmond, baggage master on No. 8,
cut on the right thumb and wrist.

S. F. Pace, Jr., Danville, baggage
master on No. 13, cut on the head.

L. S. Owens, Richmond, fireman on
No. 13, slight bruises.

R. H. Threat, Richmond, colored fire-
man on No. 8, bruises sustained in
jumping from train.

The injured were given medical at-
tention by Dr. George A. Arhart, of
Anella, and Dr. J. H. Young, of Burke-
ville, who reached the scene after the
accident, and by Dr. E. R. Jefferson,
of Richmond, who was on the north-
bound train.

Investigation to Follow.
No statement was made regarding the
cause of the accident until the in-
vestigation is completed. It was gen-
erally admitted, however, that it was
caused by a mistake in train orders
concerning the location of the trains.
An official inquiry into the matter will
follow.

Station Agent Chalkley, at Drake's
Branch, has been in the service of the
Southern Railway for many years and
is said to have a high reputation for
accuracy and strict observance of duty.

He declined to make a statement last night beyond
saying that he did not know how the
thing happened.

Damage to the trains was prac-
tically confined to the two locomotives
and to the tender and baggage car of
No. 8. Both the baggage car and tender
telescoped under the impact. Both
locomotives were wrecked, but did not
leave the track.

Colored Doctor on the Job.
According to John Mitchell, Jr., of
this city, who was a passenger on No.
8, the collision was attended by little
confusion. The locomotives, loaded
with passengers, were hurled from their
tracks and all left the cars and attempt-
ed to land on their feet in the relief work.

Engineer Cogbill was dead when he
was extricated from a mass of twisted
steel. He had been crushed in the im-
pact and had been scalded by escap-
ing steam. Engineer Durvin, who
suffered slight cuts of the northbound train
when its locomotive was hurled, applied the
brakes and jumped.

Dr. E. R. Jefferson, a colored physi-
cian, who was on the train, treated the injured
man with the limited facilities at hand.
He improvised splints from pieces of
wood lying about, using newspapers for
padding. He was assisted by a
trained nurse whose name could not
be learned. She produced a hypodermic
syringe from her handbag and ad-
ministered a local anesthetic. She re-

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TRAGIC EVENT ADDS GRAVITY TO SITUATION

Washington Realizes It Is Step Nearer In- tervention.

CANNOT IGNORE ITS OBLIGATION

Result Will Be to Hasten Mili- tary and Naval Preparations for Service in Mexican Re- public—Little More Can Be Done Without Action by Congress.

Washington, February 23.—The killing
of Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino
Suarez, deposed President and Vice-
President of Mexico, after Provisional
President General Huerta had assured
Ambassador Wilson of the safety of his
prisoners from just such
attacks, created a painful impression
in administration circles here to-day.

When the first feeling of surprise
had passed it was realized by officials
that this last tragic event had added
greatly to the gravity of the situation
and undoubtedly had placed an addi-
tional strain upon the already tense
relations between this government and
that in the Mexican capital still, as
President Taft himself declared, the
event in itself was not sufficient to
justify any departure from the policy
of strict nonintervention which so far
has governed his administration.

Will Hasten Preparations.
Probably the immediate result will
be to hasten the military and naval
preparations, in order to have the sol-
diers and sailors and marines ready
to answer a call for instant embarkation
if further developments in Mex-
ico should demand their employment.

The ability of the military govern-
ment to maintain order, which almost
certainly would result in the launching
of an army of invasion, would be the
commission of some act of violence
against the lives of foreign citizens and
Americans, for having assured the dip-
lomatic representatives in Washing-
ton of the disposition and ability of
this government to maintain order, the
nation in Mexico in the same degree
as Americans, the government has as-
sumed an obligation that cannot be ig-
nored.

The fact that the military govern-
ment has failed to maintain order, and
that it has failed to protect the lives of
foreign citizens and Americans, is a
matter of grave concern to the govern-
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THREAT OF DIAZ TO KILL ENEMIES IS CARRIED OUT

Murder and Anarchy Let Loose in Mexi- can Republic.

RUMORS OF MORE ASSASSINATIONS

Only Martial Law Prevails, and Opposition to New Regime Which Overthrew Madero Will Be Drained in Blood. Jails Are Being Filled With Suspects.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Mexico City, February 23.—A
reign of terror has been inaugurated.
Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino
Suarez, deposed President and Vice-
President of the republic, have fallen
—shot down in cold blood during a
midnight ride on the National Palace
to the penitentiary.

Felix Diaz's threat of last night—
"We will use such energetic means
as to put an end to rebellions for-
ever"—has been followed by swift
execution.

Murder and anarchy have been
let loose to cement the work of the
revolution. The Maderistas and all
other opponents of the military dic-
tatorship which has been established
are to be exterminated. Opposition
to the Diaz-Huerta regime is to be
drained in blood. Martial law alone
prevails. The jails are being filled
with suspects. There are rumors of
other official assassinations.

Shock Civilized World.
The events of the past twenty-four
hours in this flag-bedecked capital,
where there is seeming peace and
order, have been such as to shock the
civilized world and call for instant
retribution in behalf of outraged hu-
manity.

The official explanation of Mado-
ro's assassination and Suarez's is
twofold and contradictory. General
Victoriano Huerta, the provisional
President, swears that the killing
was incidental to an attempt to re-
store the two deposed officials. For-
eign Minister Francisco de la Barra
declares that it occurred because the
two men attempted to escape. Nei-
ther will make a definite state-
ment. It is impossible to obtain in-
formation as to which side began the
firing—from which side came the
fatal shots.

But Francisco Madero, riding in
an automobile, with guards before
and behind him, died from a single
shot. A bullet entered the back of
his head and emerged at the fore-
head.

Suarez fell, pierced by many bul-
lets, most of which entered from the
front.

The only witnesses were those ac-
tually engaged in the shooting.
An international phase of the tra-
gedy, which is causing great concern,
is that these two officials were
slaughtered after diplomatic repre-
sentations had been made by the am-
bassador from the United States in
their behalf and assurances from
Huerta that their safety would be
guaranteed.

Ambassador Wilson is making an
investigation. An official investiga-
tion has also been started, and so-
lemn promises are made that the
guilty will be punished.

Reports Not Believed.
It is simple truth to state that not
one man in fifty in Mexico City to-
day believes the official reports of
the assassinations. The doctrine of
"ley fuga" is being quoted on all
sides—"fugitive law"—which is the
unwritten law that has been invoked
for centuries in Latin countries when
the death of a prisoner is desired.
Under it, the flight of a prisoner is
facilitated, in order that he may be
killed down in the attempt, after
which it is recorded in the records
that the prisoner was slain while
"trying to escape."

In this manner Gustavo Madero
was disposed of the other day. Now
Francisco Madero and Senor Suarez
are added to the list.

The most dramatic and heart-
rending incidents attended the dis-
covery of the slaughter of the two
officials. Senora Madero, heart-
broken wife of the former President,
got the first definite news of her hus-
band's death from the Spanish min-
ister Senor Cologan y Cologan. Re-
ports had before this reached her
that serious and unusual events had
occurred. But a few hours before
she had been on her knees to Huerta,
begging for the life of her husband
—for a sight of him—a word from
him to enable her to sustain the sus-
tense under which she was labor-
ing. Huerta had turned her coldly
away. Fainting, she was carried off
by friends.

When the news came to-day of the
tragedy, it reached her friends first,
but they endeavored to keep it from
her. For forty-eight hours she had
not slept. There were fears for her
reason, which have grown fears for
her, in the light of the day's develop-
ments. At last, when the tragic de-
tails could no longer be kept from
her, she was told as gently as pos-
sible that the end which she had
feared had come.

She fainted. Then, after having
been revived, accompanied by her
brother, Jose Perez, and Senorita
Mercedes Madero, sister of the for-
mer President, Senora Madero drove
to the penitentiary. Even then, with

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FRANCISCO I. MADERO AND HIS WIFE.

MEXICO ENTERING REIGN OF TERROR

Murder of Madero and Suarez First Move in Program of Blood.

CLOCK SET BACK 50 YEARS

From This Time Forth Republic Will Be Naught But Armed Camp.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Mexico City, February 23.—AFTER
THE REVOLUTION, THE REIGN OF
TERROR.

Prompt effect has been given to the
message of Felix Diaz, which last night
to the Times-Dispatch, that "one will
use such energetic means as to put an
end to rebellions forever."

Madero and Suarez fell to-day, bru-
tally murdered. "Prime move in the
plan for the re-establishment of order,"
outlined in these dispatches, has been
according to program, is the manner
in which the assassinations are de-
scribed. It is but the beginning.

Murder and anarchy have displaced
revolution and re-establishment. There
is safety for no one save those who
share the good will of the military
junta which has seized control of the
government. To trench itself in
power, this clique has resolved upon
measures which will drown Mexico in
blood. Further resistance to the pow-
er now in control is to be stamped out
by the most relentless measures.

"As for Zapatistas, bandits and out-
laws, they will be stamped out to the
last man."

The Words of Diaz.
These are the words of Felix Diaz,
and the threat embodied all—"To the
last man"—who, by reason of the fail-
ure of the revolution, has succeeded the Madero
administration. As has already been
stated, a Cabinet has been appointed.
Mexico has passed from a democracy to
a military dictatorship—called by court-
sey a constitutional republic—in which
the President, with the full assistance
of a Cabinet appointed by Diaz, will
help the Huerta-Diaz regime carry out
its Czar-like plans.

It will surprise no one if within the
next few days a public prosecutor is
named, equipped with powers of denun-
ciation to bring before the subversive
military court all against whom sus-
picion of disloyalty to the existing
power can be directed. Mexico will be
raked in all who encourage the spirit
of revolt.

The spirit of the French Revolution is
in the air here. Many will die in the
future, and these vigorous re-
pressive measures will be continued
until the vestige of opposition has been
stamped out, and the people have
learned the danger of the slightest re-
sistance to the will of the government.

For proof of the existence of this
plan, one has but to read the message
of the exact situation as it is
outlined by friends of the new Mexican
dictators, speaking under their direct
inspiration.

It is realized that under any other
plan, later, the Huerta-Diaz
regime must give way before a new
revolution, which would inevitably
sweep the present victory into the
abyss to which it has consigned Ma-
doro and Suarez of their followers.

The word "consent" has gone
forth that all political agitators shall
be dealt with summarily, all bandits
hunted down and exterminated, and all
resistance will be wiped out. Peace,
it is declared, will be established in the
country, which will purge the country of dis-
turbance elements for a generation to
come.

People to Have No Voice.
In the meantime, all efforts to give
the people a voice in the government
will end. For years to come, under
this plan, there will be an abandon-
ment of any attempt at giving the
people freedom which, it is held, they
are unable to appreciate. The clock
will be set back fifty years. There
will be a return to the old-fashioned
methods which characterized the early
days of the reign of Porfirio Diaz.
Mexico will be a military camp.

For proof of the existence of this
plan, one has but to read the message
Continued on Third Page.

WOODROW WILSON MUST BEAR BURDEN

Taft Shifts Responsibility of Mexican Situation to Presi- dent-Elect.

HE WILL NOT INTERFERE

Incoming Chief Will Hold Con- ference With Government Officials.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, February 23.—It is
learned to-night that President Taft
has shifted the burden of the Mexican
situation to the shoulders of the Presi-
dent-elect, Woodrow Wilson.

When the President returned to
Washington from New York to-night
his first act was to notify Secretary of
War Stimson and Major-General Leon-
ard Wood that they were to confer
with President-Elect Wilson some time
within the next forty-eight hours,
probably Tuesday.

Hurry calls were also sent out for
the chairman of the Committee on
Foreign Relations, Military Affairs and
Naval Affairs. These representatives
of Congress were likewise told that the
Taft administration would take no
initial step with regard to Mexico un-
less some direct attack should be made
on the American colony.

En route to Washington, President
Taft repeated to friends on the train
that as long as the Mexicans con-
tinued the fighting among themselves
this country should not interfere.

It is considered highly probable that
when President-Elect Wilson takes the
matter up in conference he will ask
that Senator Cullom, of the Foreign
Relations Committee, Representative
Flood, of the Foreign Affairs Com-
mittee, Senator Warren, of the Military
Affairs Committee, and Senator Per-
kins, of the Naval Affairs Committee,
be present.

Will Not Discuss It.
No one of these men would discuss
the matter to-night, or even admit the
nature of their talk with the Presi-
dent, other than to confirm the Taft
policy as already announced.

This policy of continued inaction in
the face of reports revealing gruesome
details of the reign of terror in the
City of Mexico is plainly a surprise
to Secretary Stimson, Secretary Meyer
and General Wood.

Likewise, the diplomatic representa-
tives of the great nations of Europe
who have already demanded that their
respective citizens be afforded mili-
tary protection or that the United
States abandon the Monroe Doctrine,
are peculiarly silent to-night. Each
ambassador in Washington has been vis-
ited by a representative of The Times-
Dispatch only to be given this answer:

"It is a matter which we cannot
discuss now."

The news that Madero and Suarez
had been shot while being transferred
from the palace to the penitentiary
electrified all official circles. General
Wood hurried to the home of the Sec-
retary of War and remained there
until it was learned that there would
be no Cabinet meeting, at least until
the President's dinner to his news-
paper friends in Washington had been
concluded.

Huntington Wilson, assistant secre-
tary of state, hurried to the State De-
partment and remained there through-
out the day, keeping constantly in
communication with Secretary Knox.
For many hours it was impossible to
get any confirmation of what was hap-
pening in the Southern republic. This
increased anxiety to such an extent
that when word was received to the
effect that Ambassador Wilson had
himself been the victim of an assas-
sination bullet, the information was
accepted as a fact.

Not even yet has any word been
received telling whether or not the
embassy was menaced during the most
recent riot. The brief extracts from
Ambassador Wilson's dispatch, given
out at 9:45 o'clock to-night, merely re-
lated that Madero and Suarez were
killed.

Huerta's claim that there will be a
judicial investigation of the circum-
stances under which his enemies were
destroyed caused a smile among the
Continued on Third Page.

THEY FALL VICTIMS TO BLOODY PLANS OF THEIR ENEMIES

Deposed Ruler of Mexico and His Vice- President Taken From National Palace and Slain, All Signs Pointing to Their Deliberate Murder.

OFFICIAL VERSIONS OF AFFAIR ARE NOT CREDITED BY PUBLIC

President Huerta and De la Barra Say Attempt at Rescue Was Made, and During Battle Which Ensued Men Were Killed, but Belief Is General That They Were Executed Under Ancient "Fugitive Law"—Guards Who Had Them in Charge Are Under Arrest, and Full Investigation and Punishment of Guilty Persons Is Promised—Country Deeply Stirred by This Latest Tragedy of Revolution.

(By Associated Press.)

Mexico City, February 23.—Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino
Suarez are dead. In a midnight ride under guard from the National
Palace to the penitentiary they were killed.

The circumstances surrounding the death of the deposed Presi-
dent and Vice-President of the republic are unknown except as given
in official accounts, which do not in all cases conform. The only
witnesses were those actually concerned in the killing.

The provisional President, General Victoriano Huerta, says the
killing of the two men was incidental to a fight between their guard
and a party attempting to liberate them. The Minister of Foreign
Relations, Francisco de la Barra, adds that the prisoners attempted
to escape. Neither makes a definite statement as to which side fired
the fatal shots. It is not impossible that neither knows.

An official investigation has been ordered to determine the re-
sponsibility, and solemn promises have been made that the guilty
will be punished.

Official Versions Regarded With Doubt.

Not unnaturally a great part of the public regards the official
versions with doubt, having in mind the use for centuries of the no-
torious "ley fuga," the unwritten law which is invoked when the
death of a prisoner is desired. After its application there is written
on the records: "Prisoner shot trying to escape."

Senora Madero, widow of the ex-President, received the first
definite information of his death from the Spanish minister, Senor
Cologan y Cologan. She already had heard reports that something
unusual and serious had happened, but friends had endeavored up to
that time to prevent her from learning the whole truth.

Soon afterward, accompanied by her brother, Jose Perez, and
Mercedes Madero, a sister of Francisco, Senora Madero drove to
the penitentiary, but was refused permission to see the body of her
husband. Senora Suarez also was denied admittance to the mor-
tuary, where physicians, in accordance with the law, were perform-
ing an autopsy.

Madero's Sister Is Dry-Eyed and Tigerish.

In contrast to the widow, whose grief was of a pitiable, silent
character, expressed in sobs, Mercedes Madero, a beautiful young
woman, educated in Paris, who has been a brilliant leader of society
since the revolution of 1910, was dry-eyed and tigerish in her emo-
tions. By the side of the two women whose husbands had been
killed, the girl hurled accusations at the officers who barred the en-
trance.

"Cowards! Assassins!" she called them, her voice pitched high.
The officers stared impassively.

"You! The men who fired on a defenseless man! You and
your superior officers are traitors!"

No effort was made to remove the women, nor did the officers
attempt to silence them. Senora Madero continued weeping, and
the girl did not cease her hysterical tirade until the arrival of the
Spanish minister and the Japanese charge, who came to offer their
services.

The minister spoke with the officers in charge, but was told
that on account of the autopsy it would be impossible for any one
to see the bodies. Later in the day, they said, the request would
be complied with. The diplomats then conducted the women away
from the penitentiary.

Bodies Promised to Families for Burial.

Madero's father and Rafael Hernandez, former Minister of the
Interior, and other friends made efforts early in the day to recover
the bodies, and it was said this afternoon that the American am-
bassador, Henry Lane Wilson, had interested himself and secured the
promise of Minister de la Barra that the bodies should be delivered
to their families for burial.

The tragedy occurred shortly after midnight. Madero and
Suarez, who had been prisoners in the National Palace since their
arrest on Tuesday last, were placed in an automobile, which was ac-
companied by another car, and escorted by 100 rurales under the
orders of Commandant Francisco Cardenas and Colonel Rafael
Pimiento.

With instructions not to outdistance the escort, the cars moved
slowly. No incident occurred until they had reached a point near
the penitentiary, where, in an open place, the guards' attention was
attracted, according to the official version, to a group of persons
following. Shots were fired at the escort out of the darkness. The
rurales closed in and ordered the prisoners out of the car.

Thirty of the guards surrounded the prisoners, while the re-
maining disposed themselves to resist an attack. About fifty men,
some afoot and some mounted, threw themselves upon the detach-
ment guarding the cars, and the exchange of shots lasted twenty
minutes, when the attacking party fled. The dead bodies of Madero
and Suarez were then found.

Only One Wound on Madero.

The body of Madero shows only one wound. A bullet entered
the back of the head and emerged at the forehead.

The body of Pino Suarez shows many wounds, entered from in-
front.

Of the male members of the Madero family, only two now are
in the capital. One is Francisco Madero, the father, who bitterly
opposed his son's conducting a revolution in 1910, and rode across
Northern Mexico in an effort to overtake and dissuade him; the
other is Ernesto Madero, the former Minister of Finance, an uncle,
though only one year older than the late President.

Gustavo Madero, a brother, was obliged to submit to the